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The biggest thing any man can do is the building
 of his own character, and he
 can never get through
 doing that.

Cut the By-Laws from the Constitution
 NOW that talk of a constitutional convention
 has begun and plans for it are taking
 shape every citizen interested in the free
 government of the Commonwealth should de-
 mand that the revision of the Constitution be
 radical.

It is now a mass of legislation tying the
 hands of this city and of every other con-
 siderable community. Regulations intended to
 cover local and changing conditions have
 been enmeshed in the fundamental law. Pat-
 rons of the law, devised by political machin-
 ists, have the sanction of constitutional au-
 thority. Petty courts which the city itself
 should have the power to create or destroy,
 have been fastened on this community by the
 chains of an amendment to the Constitution.
 All this sort of thing should be cut out of
 the document when a constitutional conven-
 tion meets. All that is needed is a broad
 groundwork of fundamental principles of
 government guaranteeing to the people of
 the Commonwealth the greatest liberty in
 managing their own affairs. The number
 of constitutional offices should be reduced
 to the lowest minimum consistent with a
 proper division of the functions of govern-
 ment between the legislative, executive and
 judicial branches. The General Assembly
 should have full power to create such other
 offices as the exigencies demand and it
 should have control over the detail of all leg-
 islation within the four corners of the prin-
 ciples of popular government laid down in a
 new and simplified Constitution.

There are broad-minded men in the State
 who understand this great need. There are
 public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia who
 have had experience with the cramping and
 constricting provisions of the present docu-
 ment when they sought to free the city
 from some of the abuses of machine rule.
 They are expected to use their influence to
 secure a real Constitution and to persuade
 the politicians, who seem at present to be
 thinking more of a revision of the hampering
 by-laws than of drafting a real fundamental
 law, that they are making a mistake from
 the point of view of their own interests, to
 say nothing of the interests of the Commu-
 nity as a whole. There is legal ability
 enough in the State, and political wisdom
 enough, to draft a model Constitution for
 submission to the voters. If this ability is
 not used in this way the voters themselves
 must bear the blame.

A New Naval Reserve
 THE passage by the House of the Coast
 Guard bill, which had previously been
 acted favorably on by the Senate, makes cer-
 tain the merging of the Life-Saving Service
 and the Revenue Cutter Service. A mistake
 was made when the two were separated more
 than a quarter of a century ago. The services
 supplement and complete each other, the one
 keeping life on the open sea and the other
 along the coast. One of the most satisfactory
 features of the bill is the extension to the
 life-savers of retirement and longevity pay;
 another is that it practically creates a naval
 reserve of more than 4000 men, who in peace
 or war can be transferred to the naval ser-
 vice by order of the President.

How Big Are We?
 THOSE Washington statisticians who are
 trying to hold a stop-watch on the growth
 of population to discover the exact minute
 when it reaches the 100,000,000 limit may well
 abandon their effort. It is a waste of time.
 No one can know the second when that
 handsome figure is reached, because in the
 next minute it will be exceeded. Babies are
 born here with encouraging frequency and
 immigrant ships are landing new residents
 by the hundred every few days, so that no
 record stands for longer than the moment
 when it was made.

But while the statisticians have their noses
 buried in their tables of figures the rest of
 us can look abroad and wonder at the mar-
 velous expansion of life on this continent
 since white men first set foot here. We hold
 dominion from sea to sea and we have
 built cities and highways and industries
 that demonstrate what free men can do under
 favorable conditions. And while we are won-
 dering at the great material progress a little
 time could profitably be spent in a careful
 searching of the heart to discover whether
 there has been spiritual progress as well,
 whether the driving force of great ideas is
 still potent.

It sometimes seems as if the little nation
 of 3,000,000, inspired by a thrilling dream of
 liberty 140 years ago, was really bigger than
 this great agglomeration of materialism to-
 day; but that may be only because of the en-
 chantment of distance.

What Is a Life?
 A TRAIN from West Chester stopped the
 other morning, with a sudden jolt, just be-
 fore it reached the West Philadelphia Station.
 When it did not start again men impatient
 to get to their offices went to the door of the
 car and looked out. Some of them got down
 on the track, glanced toward the engine,
 moved forward and then they waited. In a
 few moments, after one or two unsuccessful
 attempts, the engine was uncoupled and
 pulled ahead about its own length. Then
 a dozen train hands bent down over a
 baggage man that had once been a man
 and lifted it as a stretcher. The passengers
 looked at their watches and explained the
 delay to the station agent, who, last night

women should hear. The engine was at-
 tached to the train again and it moved on,
 arriving at the Broad Street Station only 10
 minutes late. The people disembarked and
 hastened to the street to recover, if possible,
 the time they had lost and for the poor
 workman who got in their way, time had
 stopped altogether.
 What is the life of any man that its taking
 off should make us late to business? The
 way the world answers this question is a
 measure of its enlightenment.

Talk the Mad Project to Death
 THE country may well pray for strength
 for the "filibusters." Not in years has
 so iniquitous and subtly dangerous a propo-
 sition as the ship purchase bill come before
 Congress, with such powerful backing. The
 menace is the greater because the men be-
 hind the movement, including the President
 himself, are sincere in their belief that the
 method proposed is the only feasible one for
 the rehabilitation of the American merchant
 marine.

The arguments and promises supporting it
 are contradictory. The Government ships,
 avers the President, would be used only in
 unprofitable trade which private ships would
 not enter, yet the fact is that the shortage in
 bottoms is felt only in the European trade,
 in which rates at present are the highest ever
 known. The Government cannot want ships
 for South American trade, for they are not
 needed. It can want them only for the Euro-
 pean trade, in which there is no pretense of
 a lack of profit.

The Government cannot buy any sturdy
 vessels at fair prices except German ships
 which are interned. Freight rates are so
 high that a craft can practically earn its
 cost in one voyage. What neutral vessel,
 with the seas open to it, would be sold in
 such circumstances? There remain only Ger-
 man ships, useless to their owners while En-
 gland controls the seas. These are the ships
 that the Administration is after, as Secretary
 McAdoo has boldly intimated.

Yet American shipyards are languishing.
 The Administration does not propose to kill
 two birds with one stone by building up the
 marine and the shipyards at the same time.
 It wants to buy from a belligerent, because
 there is nowhere else it can buy, and it wants
 to do this at a time when the conduct of its
 foreign affairs is so muddled that the Dacia,
 having been adopted, remains whole or half
 orphan.

We shall not have a marine until we
 have constructive statesmanship. The Ad-
 ministration's idea seems to be that it
 will buy its way onto the oceans and keep
 the flag aloft by never-ending streams of
 gold, taken from the taxpayers. It cannot
 be done, and it ought not to be done. Senator
 Lodge and the other gentlemen who are
 assisting him will deserve the thanks of the
 nation for talking the mad project to death.

Blackball or Speller
 SPEAKING in favor of the immigration
 bill, literacy test and all, Professor Fair-
 child, of Yale, declares that "it is illogical to
 say to the foreigner that he can get along all
 right here without education and demand
 that our own children shall be educated
 under compulsion." That is just the reason
 many men who have been denied educational
 advantages come to America, because they
 know that what they lack their children will
 get. Cases have been known, too, plenty of
 them, in which the foreigner did not wait
 for the second generation to learn a thing
 or two, but by assiduous work in the night
 schools acquired an education of his own.
 "Why have you come to America?"
 "So that my children may get an educa-
 tion."

"Have you got one yourself?"
 "No, I never had a chance."
 "Then go back and wallow in your igno-
 rance. There is no room for you or your chil-
 dren here."

Spelling-book immigration would never be
 effective in keeping out undesirables, and it
 could never be anything but un-American.

Charity Worth While
 THOSE who sleep in comfortable beds may
 be thankful that they do not belong in
 that group of 300 homeless men and boys who
 slept on Tuesday night on newspapers spread
 out on the floor of an empty factory building
 at 12th and Huntingdon streets. A space on
 the floor big enough to turn over in is more
 comfortable than a doorway. Whoever
 thought of opening that factory for the ac-
 commodation of the homeless was inspired.
 But he had no monopoly of this kind of in-
 spiration. There are scores of vacant build-
 ings, some of them belonging to the city,
 which could be opened to the men who other-
 wise would have to walk the streets through
 the night or run the risk of arrest as va-
 grants while seeking shelter in the lee of a
 packing box or in the entrance of some busi-
 ness building.

"Billy" Sunday is as willing to preach in
 the Eastern Penitentiary as in Rittenhouse
 Square.

A grass bath may be good for hot feet, but
 many persons are more interested in a cure
 for cold feet.

The German idea of neutrality seems to be
 that the United States should not sell any-
 thing to the Allies.

Of the two evils, the country would prefer
 an extra session of Congress to the ship pur-
 chase bill. It may get both.

The Prohibitionists want to rewrite "Fair
 Harvard" so as to read "Dry Harvard," with
 the emphasis on the dry.

If you will look at a map you will discover
 why Russia orders 15,000 freight cars from a
 Seattle instead of an Atlantic coast firm.

New York, it seems, has a law under which
 married men who have "affinities" can be in-
 dicted. It remains to be seen whether they
 can be punished.

Mr. Bryan, who is the bully if not the
 bouncer of Peace, would have appreciated
 that Louisiana centennial peace medal much
 more than the President, save for the fact
 that it is made of gold.

The House has decided that the railroads
 should get for carrying the mails exactly
 what the Postoffice Department wishes to
 give them and no more. The commuters, of
 course, can make up the difference.

TRAINING THE WILL IN THE HABIT OF MASTERY

Will Power Can Be Developed Only by
 Exercise—How to Go About the En-
 largement of Your Mental and Moral
 Calibre.

By JOSEPH H. ODELL
 VERY little has been written about practi-
 cal methods of developing the human will.
 And yet volitional power is a growth just like
 any other function. The sooner we realize
 that the will is weak and can be strengthened
 only by the observance of certain rules the
 more likely we shall be able to evolve an in-
 vincible faculty of resolution. For it is only
 by regular exercise that the will grows vig-
 orous.

There is no artificial or accidental way.
 There is no will-building compound that
 can be prescribed. We can make bone,
 or blood, or fat, by what we eat or drink.
 But the will is immaterial and nothing ma-
 terial can affect it in any way or the other.
 We sometimes speak loosely of alcohol weaken-
 ing the will. It is not the alcohol but the
 will to take it. Every time we resolve to drink
 we exercise the will in a given direction and
 the exercise makes it easy for the will to
 move in that direction again.

Then the key to the development of the will
 lies in the word exercise. The potentiality—
 the vital, plastic, responsive thing called the
 will—grows in proportion as it is used.

"Fight it Out on That Line"
 It is necessary that we should learn how
 important it is for the will to triumph over
 physical reluctance. Most men have a
 marked dislike of cold water. Supposing we
 "fight it out on that line if it takes all sum-
 mer" and all winter, too. We lay down the law
 that we must take a cold bath every morn-
 ing. The mere thought may be appalling at
 first. To make our resolution surer we fill
 the bathtub on the preceding night. The first
 morning it is agony, but we survive. With
 the brisk rubbing there comes the grateful
 glow of the reaction. The following morning
 we are fortified with the one successful ex-
 periment and force ourselves again to pass
 through the ordeal.

Thus we go along for months; each morn-
 ing requires a new exercise of the will, but
 each day begins with a decisive victory. And
 there is always something in a local victory
 which makes for a general triumph. Later in
 the day we find a situation from which we
 shrink; the habit of the bath is in our minds
 and we say, "I can do that, too." In course
 of time the will gets a settled habit of mas-
 tery, dislikes to be thwarted, and establishes
 a long line of minor conquests which make
 the issue inevitable when the critical battle
 ground is reached upon which our success or
 failure for life is to be determined.

A Child's Discovery
 If we are really serious in wishing to de-
 velop a strong will the motto that must be
 placarded before the eyes is: "No Exceptions
 Allowed." One exception may end weeks of
 laborious training. It is well, therefore, that
 we should not undertake too large a contract
 in the beginning. This is the law of peda-
 gogics. The alphabet is usually the starting
 point. Then words—one, two, three and four
 syllables. Why does the child flush with pride
 when he can read the simple lesson of his
 first book? Not because he has gained a val-
 uable stock of knowledge. Long before he
 read he knew that the dog could bark, that
 the bird could sing and that the fire was warm.
 Everything the book contained he knew be-
 fore he read it. The pleasure lies in the
 sense of victory; he is conscious of an en-
 larged power; he revels in the knowledge
 that there are difficult things he can accom-
 plish. It constitutes a discovery that the
 will can be trained to win victories.

No better line can be chosen for the grown
 man than to enlarge the sphere of action of
 the will and the realm of knowledge at one
 and the same time. You are busy. There are
 a score of different things you would like to
 do. But throughout all your occupations you
 realize that your will is not the robust, effec-
 tive and reliable force it should be. You re-
 solve: "I will read a book for one hour each
 day." It is wise to select an easy and an
 interesting book for the first. The exact time
 of study does not matter—morning, noon or
 night. But the third day you are rushed and
 when the reading hour comes you are tired,
 nervous, sleepy. Shall the rule be broken? If,
 in spite of everything, you read desperately
 and doggedly through the dragging minutes,
 you have added muscles to your will, you
 have struck the pace that leads swiftly to
 larger conquests, you have added a new and
 dominating note to your personality. But if
 you succumb, if you allow an exception, you
 have weakened the force of your will, you
 have added muscles to your will, you have
 struck the pace that leads swiftly to larger
 conquests, you have added a new and domi-
 nating note to your personality. But if you
 succumb, if you allow an exception, you
 have weakened the force of your will, you
 have added muscles to your will, you have
 struck the pace that leads swiftly to larger
 conquests, you have added a new and domi-
 nating note to your personality.

The Stamp of Victory
 For the next step take a more difficult
 book, one that requires more attention, closer
 thought. By sticking to your resolution, even
 though you master only a paragraph in the
 hour, you will be building new fibre and
 calibre into the will. The other tasks of life
 will not seem half so hard; one by one they
 also can be accomplished. Their very diffi-
 culty will come as a challenge and you will
 spring at them as though the mere act of
 overcoming were the chief privilege of living.
 A sense of mastery will steal into your atti-
 tude; a tone of sure and calculated confidence
 will be heard in your voice. Other people
 will set you apart from the crowd as a man
 who can do difficult things and success will
 grow still easier because every one expects
 you to succeed. The mob divides and makes
 a clear way for the man with a will.

Now what has happened? You have not
 really added a new power or faculty to your
 original equipment. You have simply in-
 creased your will by exercise and established
 its undeniable affirmations as a fixed habit
 of your life. This is stamped all over you;
 it shows in bearing, gesture, accent, even in
 your clothes. You could not have bought it
 with all the money in the world; but you
 have won it by patience, self-denial and
 fidelity to your own best instincts. Whatever
 other gifts and graces the really great men
 of the world possessed they were all alike
 in this one essential feature of a self-de-
 veloped and well-developed mind.

Bad Taste as Seen in Japan
 From the London Saturday Review.
 Doctor Aston, the scholarly Japanese sec-
 retary to the British Legation in Tokyo, sum-
 marized what Kenko, the 14th century writer
 of "Tsurezure Gusa," considered to be "bad
 taste," thus:
 Too much furniture in one's living room.
 Too many pens in a stand.
 Too many Buddhas in a private shrine.
 Too many rocks, trees and herbs in a garden.
 Too many children in a house.
 Too many words when one must.
 Too many books in a bookcase there can
 never be, nor too much litter in a dust heap.



VIEWS OF READERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

Discussion of the Bennett Article on
 War Atrocities—The Case of the Dacia.
 Councils, Housing and Other Local
 Questions.

TRUTH ABOUT ATROCITIES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
 Sir—I believe every reader of the EVENING
 LEDGER should feel thankful for your editorial
 in the issue of January 16, entitled "The Truth
 About the Atrocities." In which you say: "We
 in America ought to be able to keep our heads
 and not fall into the stupid error of assuming
 that all the members of the war group of armies
 are beasts and all the members of another
 group are saints."
 Peace on earth will only come from good will,
 which rests on truth. J. F. WALSH.
 Florence, N. J., January 17, 1915.

THE BENNETT "DOCUMENT"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
 Sir—There is only one answer to James
 O'Donnell Bennett. He has been eating out
 of the slop pots of the Germans. They bought
 him cheap. In justifying the Germans he
 raves over their magnanimity in feeding 600
 destitute families, and says not a word about
 the 5,000,000 who were fed by the Americans.
 He has utterly failed to explain how the Ger-
 mans got into another man's house, destroyed
 his possessions, annihilated and starved his wife
 and children. I agree that this document is a
 "startling" one, but wholly from the puerile
 character of its attempt to justify the greater
 example of barbarity and vandalism the world
 has known. F. H. MACFARLAND.
 Philadelphia, January 19.

SENTIMENTALITY AND THE WAR

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
 Sir—The flame of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's
 emotional appeal to American sentimentality,
 so effectively put out by the cold water of
 James O. Bennett's reply printed in the EVEN-
 ING LEDGER, is not likely to break out again.
 The dead ashes may smoke awhile, but are no
 longer able to kindle. If one did not recall
 how sentimentality has governed public opin-
 ion in this country, as it did to our everlasting
 harm at the time of the war between Russia
 and Japan, it would be difficult to account for
 the vehemence with which many Americans
 are reiterating absurdities as great as those
 of the British now. While soldiers remain safe,
 it seems to be inevitable that civilians grow
 rabid. Lord Crewe lately expressed regret
 that Winston Churchill seemed determined to
 make war on the Germans on his own account.
 The same regret might be expressed as to the
 utterances of a number of Americans, who
 until a few months ago never knew the con-
 tents of a single treaty, who yet knew little
 of the history of the world, and who are un-
 aware how few treaties have been kept, who
 are absolutely untrained in the consideration
 of treaties and yet are now taking upon them-
 selves with national confidence and rash-
 ness the duty of guiding their fellow citizens
 where the individual sympathies of the writers
 would have them readers go.

As to a number of the pamphleteers and
 speakers, it is apparent that they are not even
 familiar with current expert discussion of the
 subjects concerning which they have set out
 to mold public opinion. An acquaintance of
 some years standing, an officer of the English
 army, a well-known writer and lecturer to
 army officers on military campaigns, has been
 sending me from London a series of his arti-
 cles on the present war, which have been ap-
 pearing in the British Review. In the January
 number there is this paragraph in Major Red-
 way's article, and it could be recommended to
 a number of our eager controversialists as a
 palliation for a certain form of hysteria:

"The time for apology and explanation is
 when the war is over, and then they would be
 naturally colored by the status of the ap-
 pellant whether victor or vanquished. And, of
 course, the verbal abuse of an opponent whom
 you have defeated is a natural and healthy
 vulgarism, and the people who indulge them-
 selves in this way, on the plea that it is
 patriotic to do so, display a weakness that is
 feminine and is appropriate that is entirely
 American sympathizers with the English can
 be recommended to read Major Redway's three
 articles, which, though they have been slashed
 by the censor, contain much that is informing.
 They are written in a temper that could serve
 as a model to some of our home disputants.
 But then he is a trained soldier, and our home
 product is wisely untrained in this direction,
 and as novices approach an involved and dif-
 ficult subject."

As to the censorship, Major Redway asks us
 what way the English policy of mystery and
 silence has aided "operations which are no-
 toriously dull, inert and wanting in enter-
 prise" and adds:
 "There is small chance of 'mystifying,' mis-
 leading and surprising the enemy, while along
 three-fourths of our front the trenches are
 visible and the enemy's movements are easily
 followed. The fact is that the English policy
 of silence has been a failure. It has not per-
 mitted this ship to sail she will sail, and if
 they don't give permission she won't. Really,
 you are not a little childish, because, in any
 case, what can you do about it?" E. LETTIE.
 Philadelphia, January 18, 1915.

SNOW AND THE TARIFF

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
 Sir—We hope when D. M. Barclay has finished
 his investigation in Scotland he will come to
 Philadelphia and give us snow shovellers a
 chance to show how the new tariff has de-
 stroyed our pauper industry. N. F.
 Philadelphia, January 20, 1915.

WAR AND WAGES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
 Sir—I am a workman in the textile line,
 which is very slow at the present. I have just
 finished the editorial, "American from Stem to
 Stern." Don't you think you are drawing it very
 strong? I don't think you have—if the British
 put back the embargo on wool and rubber and
 stop the cotton exports to Germany, and stop
 the export of cloth both for men's wear and
 women's wear from Roumania, where would the
 importers and merchants and clothing manufac-
 turers get off? If we have no wool we will
 have no cloth for the wearing apparel makers.
 It looks to me like hitting off one's nose to spite
 one's face.
 France and England have the troops, and

had to think how the mass of Americans
 turned their backs on Russia and some of them
 ran up Japanese flags. The writer then de-
 clares that Russia having her hands full, En-
 gland and France will have to win by them-
 selves, and that no ally can shift any part of
 its burden from its own back.

Politely, but none the less pointedly, the Re-
 view editorially reminds Americans that some
 of the cotton on which some of us have been
 rather free with our opinions are none of our
 business, and this is strictly true. It might be
 said, however, that there are other matters
 affecting very seriously our business that we
 have put up with said little or nothing about.
 ISAAC R. PENNYPACKER.
 Ardmore, January 20.

"AMERICAN FROM STEM TO STERN"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
 Sir—Your editorial, "American from Stem to
 Stern," was one of the ablest editorials that has
 appeared in any Philadelphia paper for a long
 time and comes as a welcome indication that
 at least a part of our press is not of the spine-
 less sort. I am glad your excellent paper comes
 out strong for America and American rights.
 After reading the many timely and name-calling
 sprouts of Lodge, Choate, "Jellyfish" Bryan,
 the discredited Eliot and the un-American Ben-
 nett, it takes something to arouse us to a re-
 alization that we Americans really have some
 rights distinctly our own, and some of us are
 beginning to wonder after reading such articles
 whether we actually have the right of sending
 our ships even as far as three miles from our
 own shores (when some belonging to other na-
 tions, all with steam up and ready for action,
 are just a little beyond our three-mile limit),
 and would have us believe that America is ter-
 ribly defenseless; which, were it true, would be
 an awful indictment of some of our former very
 able Administrations. But they might save
 their wind by their bluff, when in reality
 we know the fellow on the other side is the
 bluffer and is probably already complaining
 "how 'orribly humped the Hamers are becom-
 ing," mistaking our mere expression for
 a respect for our God-given rights as im-
 pudence.

When any American has the nerve to invest
 his good American cash in a vessel of any kind
 to compete with the carriers of other nations,
 he is merely exercising his inalienable rights,
 and there should be no question as to his right
 to sail his ship to any port of any nation in
 the world with which we are at peace; nor
 should there be any question of his right to
 load his ship with the product, not reasonably
 contraband of our merchants and farmers, more
 especially so after he has taken every means
 to inform our Government as to the details of
 the purchase in acquiring the vessel, and which
 purchase our Government has pronounced regu-
 lar in every way, open and above board, and
 he has registered the vessel, sailing it under
 the protection of the Stars and Stripes. When
 such a purchaser, an American citizen, has his
 ship interfered with and does not receive the
 unequivocal protection, backed up by all the
 power our nation possesses, it surely is an evi-
 dence of our weakness and an asinine act of
 which the true American deserves our nation to
 be guilty. Such failure to protect our citizens
 and their property is not the experience of our
 people to date, and should not be now, as Old
 Glory has ever stood for independence on land
 and must now stand for our rights upon the
 seas.

It is a pity our people must allow to remain in
 office a man of who it is said, acting as Sec-
 retary of State, has written to a foreign nation
 asking them to interfere with the trade of the
 United States, and with whom we deem it desir-
 able that American citizens should demand full protection
 for their fellow Americans, and especially at
 this time, for the American who has the nerve
 to own and sail an American ship.
 H. A. MEYERCORD.
 Philadelphia, January 18, 1915.

WHAT CAN U. S. DO ABOUT IT?

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
 Sir—I notice your paper is once again getting
 agitated about "rights on the ocean" in an
 editorial in today's issue, entitled "American
 from Stem to Stern," in which you use the
 stock phrase, "Cannot and will not." You
 trouble is you "can" and you "do." You were
 not going to be driven from the ocean by the
 "hogs of the sea," was, I think, the term you
 used. That's a fact, as the New York Sun
 would say, "wot ain't so," because, while not
 "driven," you simply failed to exist on the sea,
 and, practically speaking, you don't exist yet.
 Now, in regard to this latest case—if the British
 permit this ship to sail she will sail, and if
 they don't give permission she won't. Really,
 you are not a little childish, because, in any
 case, what can you do about it? E. LETTIE.
 Philadelphia, January 18, 1915.

SNOW AND THE TARIFF

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
 Sir—We hope when D. M. Barclay has finished
 his investigation in Scotland he will come to
 Philadelphia and give us snow shovellers a
 chance to show how the new tariff has de-
 stroyed our pauper industry. N. F.
 Philadelphia, January 20, 1915.

WAR AND WAGES